the subject of continued marketing of Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone were Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Medical Association and Indian Rheumatism Association.

(b) It is not true that the opinion of the Indian expert bodies have been different from that of the world reports as in most of the countries a decision has been taken not to withdraw totally and to restrict the marketing of these two drugs in the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis as these drugs are considered drugs of choice for these disease conditions.

(c) The names of popular drugs available in the market which can be prescribed by doctors for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis are Aspirin, Indemthacin, Diclofenac Sodium, Ibupro fen, Ketroprofen, Flurbiprofen, Naproxen pyroxicam, Colchine. So far as we are aware these drugs have not been withdrawn in any country.

Production of digital switching system

2874. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2000 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th August, 1987 and state:

(a) whether the Centre for the Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has proposed to produce digital switching system based on its own technology; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that C-DOT has sought Rs. 30 crore from Government to set up a factory for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

C-DOT is a R&D society jointly set up by the Departments of Electronics and Telecommunication to design a range of digital telephone exchanges.

These exchanges will be manufactured by various manufacturers including Indian Telephone Industries, with C-DOT providing the engineering and software support.

C-DOT have estimated that typically factory to produce 5 lakh lines of C-DOT exchanges per annum will call for an investment of about Rs. 30 crores in plant and machinery.

Marks secured in science subject by students passing All India Senior Secondary School Examination and Delhi Senior Secondary School Examination

2875. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1260 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August, 1987 and to state the respective percentages of the students who passed the All India Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination and the Delhi Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education in 1987 and secured 50 per cent and above, 60 per cent and above, 70 per cent and above, 80 per cent and above, and 90 per cent and above marks in Physics Chemistry and Mathematics (subject-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): The percentage of students who passed the All India Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination and the Delhi Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education in 1987 were 77.8 per cent and 72.7 per cent respectively.

The details of the performance of the students in these two examinations held in 1987 is given below:—

	All India Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination		
	50-60%	60-75%	above 75%
Physics	19·6	34·3	28·7
Chemistry	14·5	30·9	42·3
Mathematics	12·1	21·7	41·7